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THE TABLET.——No. LXX.

"Honeſt meaſures will be moſt apt, in the long run, to gain the concurrence of the public opinion."

WE need not have recourſe to any abſtract notions of moral obligation to furniſh a reaſon, why mankind have generally approved of truth and fair dealing. Whatever may be the original bias of the human heart with reſpect to good and evil, or whether it naturally has any bias either way, is not material in elucidating the ſubject of this ſpeculation. It is ſufficient for my preſent purpoſe to attend to facts, without looking into the origin of principles, or eſtimating the merit of motives. On this ground, if on no other, we may venture to pronounce that juſtice and veracity aſſimilate ſo readily with the common ſentiments of men, that whoever, does not obſerve theſe duties, hazards the loſs of his influence and happineſs. In a tumultuous ſtate of ſociety, it is true, theſe virtues ſeem to be diſregarded; but they will ſoon gain their accuſtomed eſtimation, when order and tranquility are reſtored. It is only in thoſe ſituations, where people cannot reflect calmly and act ſoberly, that falſhood and injuſtice do not meet with public indignation. Declarations that are falſe, and actions that are unjuſt may aſſume ſuch a diſguiſe as to gain popular approbation, under the idea that they are true and juſt. The opinions of men may be ſo diſtracted, and their tempers ſo agitated with new and difficult circumſtances, that they may be utterly at a loſs in what their duty or their intereſt conſiſts. Under ſuch embarraſsments, people commit errors, while they ſuppoſe they are acting wiſely; and ſuſpend the practice of the moral duties from an ignorance of the comprehenſive nature of morality. But as no ſociety can be long held together, in a ſtate ſo convulſed as to diſſipate ideas of moral rectitude, we muſt conclude that a reſtoration of government will awaken anew the ſentiments of moral obligation. There never can be a long period when men can ceaſe to perform their obligations without ſuſtaining private inconvenience and public reproach. The exiſtence of ſociety pre-ſuppoſes ſome controling influence of virtuous attributes. Whether they are the effect of fear of puniſhment, or love of duty, I ſtill call them virtuous, becauſe they are uſeful. If theſe reflections are juſt, they ſhould inſpire us with caution againſt imbibing the opinions or imitating the actions of thoſe who avail themſelves of diſordered times to bewilder and pervert the public ideas of veracity and juſtice.

The truth of my motto is amply illuſtrated in the fate of the leading characters who have conducted us to independence and government. It is worthy of remark that thoſe men, who are now held in veneration and employed in public ſervice, are principally the men, who have all along delivered the ſame opinions, and recommended the ſame meaſures, that have finally coincided with the public opinion. But when we look on the other hand, and behold characters of an oppoſite deſcription, how are they neglected and fallen! There was a time, when the friends of diſorder and injuſtice beguiled the public mind into a belief that they were the friends of freedom and virtue. Such deluſions however can never have a long continuance. Opinions, that cannot bear the teſt of a ſtrict examination, much leſs of a fair experiment, muſt be renounced, when the people are left to cool reflection. Men averſe to good government can never long hold an aſcendency in ſociety, unleſs the objects of human happineſs, and the feelings of the human heart undergo an alteration.

It ſhould encourage our patriots and legiſlators to perſevere in a courſe of honor and juſtice, by contemplating that they have gone through the moſt hazardous and difficult trials, to which our affairs will probably be expoſed. The objects of legiſlation that will now riſe into view are ſo great and extenſive, that honeſt minds may be alarmed at their magnitude and variety. This circumſtance may deter ſome people from venturing to adopt thoſe ſyſtems that wear the face of intrinſic propriety and excellence. When men have long been accuſtomed to temporary expedients and partial arrangements they cannot at once collect fortitude to embrace meaſures, that ſhall have a general, permanent operation. But it muſt be concluded that plans founded in wiſdom are not to be rejected becauſe they are great; and thoſe founded in honeſty ſhould be recommended, notwithſtanding they may be new.

EXTRACT.

AN infant begot on a dunghill, brought forth in a pigſtye, and ſwathed with a rotten remnant of the covering of an aſs, may have talents and capacity above the ſon of an Emperor.

EXTRACTS from the ADDRESS of the firſt PRESBYTERY of the Eaſtward,

To GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

"WE, the miniſters and ruling elders, delegated to repreſent the churches in Maſſachuſetts and New-Hampſhire, which compoſe The Firſt Preſbytery of the Eaſtward, now holding a ſtated ſeſſion in this town, beg leave to approach your preſence with genuine feelings of the deepeſt veneration and higheſt eſteem.

"In uniſon with rejoicing millions we felicitate our country, and ourſelves, on your unanimous election to the higheſt office a nation can beſtow; and on your acceptance of the truſt, with every evidence, which a citizen can give, of being actuated thereto by the pureſt principles of patriotiſm, of piety and of ſelf-denial.

"Great was the joy of our hearts to ſee the late tedious and deſtructive war at length terminated, in a fair and honorable peace—to ſee the liberty and independence of our country happily ſecured—to ſee wiſe conſtitutions of civil government peaceably eſtabliſhed in the ſeveral States—and eſpecially to ſee a confederation of them all, finally agreed on by the general voice.

"But, amid all our joys, we ever contemplated with regret the want of efficiency in the federal government; we ardently wiſhed for a form of NATIONAL *union*, which ſhould draw the cord of amity more cloſely around the ſeveral States—which ſhould concentrate their intereſts, and reduce the freemen of America to *one* great body, ruled by *one* head, and animated by *one* ſoul.

"And, now, we devoutly offer our humble tribute of praiſe and thankſgiving to the *all-gracious* FATHER OF LIGHTS, who has inſpired our public councils with a wiſdom and firmneſs which have effected that deſirable purpoſe, in ſo great a meaſure, by the *National Conſtitution*; and who has fixed the eyes of all America on you, as the worthieſt of their citizens, to be entruſted with the execution of it.

"Whatever any have ſuppoſed wanting in the original plan, we are happy to ſee ſo wiſely providing in its amendments: and it is with peculiar ſatisfaction that we behold, how eaſily the entire confidence of the people, in the *man* who ſits at the helm of government, has eradicated every remaining objection to its form.

"Among theſe we never conſidered the want of a religious teſt, that grand engine of perſecution in every tyrant's hand: But, we ſhould not have been alone in rejoicing, to have ſeen ſome *explicit* acknowledgement of *the only* TRUE GOD AND JESUS CHRIST *whom he hath ſent*, inſerted, ſomewhere, in the Magna Charta of our country."

"Under the nurturing hand of a RULER, of ſuch virtues, and one ſo deſervedly revered by all ranks, we joyfully indulge the hope, that virtue and religion will revive and flouriſh—that infidelity, and the vices ever attendant in its train, will be baniſhed every polite circle—and that national piety will ſoon become faſhionable there, and from thence be diffuſed among all ranks in the community."

Newbury-Port, Oct. 28, 1789.

THE ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

THE affectionate welcome, which you are pleaſed to give me to the eaſtern parts of the Union, would leave me without excuſe, did I fail to acknowledge the ſenſibility which it awakens; and to expreſs the moſt ſincere return, that a grateful ſenſe of your goodneſs can ſuggeſt.

To be approved by the praiſe-worthy, is a wiſh as natural to becoming ambition as its conſequence is flattering to our ſelf-love.

I am, indeed, much indebted to the favorable ſentiments, which you entertain towards me, and it will be my ſtudy to deſerve them.

The tribute of thankſgiving, which you offer to the *gracious* FATHER OF LIGHTS, for his inſpiration of our public councils with wiſdom and firmneſs to complete the national conſtitution, is worthy of men, who devoted to the pious purpoſes of religion, deſire their accompliſhment by ſuch means as advance the *temporal* happineſs of their fellow men. And, here, I am perſuaded, you will permit me to obſerve, that the path of true piety is ſo plain as to require but little *political* direction.

To this conſideration we ought to aſcribe the abſence of any regulation reſpecting religion from the *Magna Charta* of our country. To the guidance of the miniſters of the Goſpel, this important object is, perhaps, more properly committed. It will be your care to inſtruct the ignorant, and to reclaim the devious: And in the progreſs of morality and ſcience, to which our government will give every furtherance, we may confidently expect the advancement of true religion, and the completion of our happineſs.

I pray the munificent Rewarder of Virtue, that *your* agency in this good work may receive its compenſation here and hereafter.

G. WASHINGTON.

An animated, natural, and intereſting deſcription of the POOR MAN's LOT.

An EXTRACT from the NORWICH PACKET.

THE third claſs are planted down in the dark, diſmal valley, at the foot of mount opulence; where fogs and damp vapors envelope them in perpetual obſcurity and indigence: They live chiefly on the fruits of the mountain, waſhed down from the inacceſſible heights into the ſmall rivulets of charity—theſe rivulets are ſometimes almoſt dry:—The half built houſes of theſe people are no barriers againſt the fierce northerly winds. The deſcending cold rains have free acceſs to every apartment, which by the way are not numerous—if by chance you happen in at their habitation, your eyes are not dazzled with ſhining furniture, but darkened by wooden windows; are you fatigued by a long walk to viſit them, and fainting for want of refreſhment when you arrive there, a cup of cold water and a piece of coarſe bread are all their gratitude can ſet before you. Their children, though numerous, are clad in rags, and endeavor to hide themſelves when you approach, leſt their nakedneſs ſhould appear. Poverty is to be ſeen in all they poſſeſs; view their bedding in a cold winter's evening, bleſs me! how would a rich man's children ſleep under ſuch ſlight covering? View their table when ſet with their beſt diſhes, how would the heart of a full fed man ache to be obliged to take up with ſuch fare?

"The heart that melts at other's woes,
"Shall find each ſelfiſh ſorrow leſs;
"The mind, that happineſs beſtows,
"Reflected happineſs ſhall bleſs."

LONDON.

FURTHER ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF FRANCE.

WHEN the Hotel de Ville was plundered on Monday, the women, who were the firſt to force it open, found means in the courſe of the ſhort time they were there, to plunder the Treaſury Cheſt of 200,000 livres; half of which being in bills, was afterwards recovered, the reſt was divided among the plunderers. This forcible entrance was fortunately made ſo early in the morning that none of the Magiſtrates were aſſembled; they might otherwiſe have probably been conducted to the gallows, which had been erected very early in the morning to be ready on any occaſion.

Though the national guard was aſſembled before the Manſion Houſe in great numbers at the time it was forced, they did not offer to make the leaſt reſiſtance to the women, but ſuffered them to plunder, while they looked on as unconcerned ſpectators. Beſides the money, it was here the women furniſhed themſelves with the fire arms and weapons, with which they afterwards marched to Verſailles.

Some of the populace headed by the women, attempted to ſet fire to the Hotel de Ville; the intended conflagration was, however, prevented by a youth who, at the imminent hazard of his life ruſhed forwards, and in a moſt ſurpriſing manner extinguiſhed the flame which had juſt caught the building.—On being deſired by ſome Members of the National Aſſembly to demand a reward for his ſervices and intrepidity, he nobly refuſed all pecuniary compenſation, and requeſted only that he might have the honor of having his name enrolled in the Paris militia.

[We have given various accounts of the late Commotions at Verſailles: The following appears to be wrote with candor; and if true, the tranſaction which it relates, turns out to be an accidental buſineſs, rather than a precipitate developement of a deep-laid deſign to defeat the patriotic plans of the National Aſſembly—and reſtore the government of France to its former deſpotic ſtate.]

The following account of what paſſed at the Entertainment given by the Life Guards to the Flanders regiment, may be depended upon, as it is given by an officer who was one of the gueſts;

"The Life Guards ſent invitations not only to the officers of the Regiment de Flandre, and of the Regiment de Montmorency (dragoons) but alſo to thoſe of the Verſailles militia. The tables were ſpread on the ſtage of the Opera houſe in

the palace. While the guests were at table, the officer who sat at the head of it, informed the company that his Majesty hearing that his guards were to have the honor of entertaining the officers of the different military corps at Versailles, had hunted the day before, and ordered that as much of the game that had been killed, as might be thought sufficient, should be sent in his name to his guards, to enable them the better to entertain their guests. That part therefore of the entertainment he said they owed to his Majesty's bounty. This was considered by the whole company as a mark of amiable condescension in his Majesty, for which they expressed their grateful acknowledgments. Several loyal and patriotic toasts were given, and at the head of them, the King—the Queen—the Dauphin—the Nation.

"Many jovial songs were sung, and the company were just on the point of breaking up in good humor, extremely satisfied with their entertainment, and without saying a word about politics, or public affairs, when the King, the Queen, and the Dauphin, made their appearance in the amphitheatre, in one of the boxes, with a view to enjoy the novel sight of a *repas militaire*.

"As soon as the company perceived the Royal Visitors, who had thus honored them with their presence, Count d'Estaing, the Marquis de Lusignan, and Count de Montmorency, advanced all three to the front of the stage, each with a bumper in his hand, and bowing most respectfully to their Majesties and the Dauphin, drank off their glasses, without saying any thing, and leaving it to their Majesties to guess from the circumstances, that those three noblemen had done themselves the honor of drinking their Majesties health, and that of the Heir Apparent.

"The other guests, however, were not silent—they shouted applause, and made the theatre ring with repeated cries of *Vive le Roi—Vive la Reine—Vive le Dauphin*.

"Upon this, some of the young officers taking a bottle of wine and a glass, leaped over the orchestra, climbed up into the boxes, and approaching the King, humbly entreated his Majesty to do them the honor of taking a glass of wine. The King took the glass with great complacency, and bowed graciously to the company, drank to the health of all present. The shouts of *Vive le Roi* were then renewed—and then it was the music struck up,

"Oh Richard---Oh mon Roi!"

"The Queen's sensibility was affected by all these circumstances, and she burst into tears. Upon this his Majesty taking her with one hand, and his son with the other, immediately withdrew—a crowd of officers got round him, and attended him to the door of the royal apartment.

"It was after that, the officers pulled the National cockades from their hats—but so little was this preconcerted or foreseen, that very few of them could at that time procure black cockades to replace them."

On Monday His Excellency the French Ambassador received an express from Paris, to acquaint him that the reports of several Noblemen having been killed, were wholly untrue. It likewise makes mention, that the city of Paris was tolerably quiet all Thursday, owing partly to a considerable arrival of corn in the morning, which had given the people great consolation. Every necessary precaution is likewise taken to prevent an insurrection, by a double guard being placed all over the city.

The servants of Paris have resolved to raise for the public use, the sum of one million of livres or about forty thousand guineas.

Letters from Paris, received on Thursday, state that Count d'Estaing and the Duke of Brisack have been arrested.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, August 19.

"Letters from Constantinople of the 8th of July mention the escape of a Chevalier Lombard, who was taken by the Turks in the beginning of the war, and the Porte being informed of the value set on his abilities by Russia, have constantly refused every offer of ransom made by the court of Petersburgh for that officer. His escape has so irritated the Porte, that they have banished the Terzana-Emini, who is accused of negligence, and have replaced him by a very active and rigorous successor, who has begun by doubling the chains of all the Russian and Austrian prisoners. It is even said, that in consequence of this event the Russian Ambassadors, confined in the Seven Towers, has been shut up closer than before; but this report wants confirmation, as other letters from that place make no mention of that circumstance.

OF SILAS DEAN.

The situation of Silas Dean, at Brussels, during the latter end of the American war, was little better than starving; for he durst not go to France, America, nor England, and he declared that Congress were in his debt sixteen thousand pounds. His situation in England has been since worse than in Brussels, for here he literally starved, and would have died for want, had not a gentleman of fashion been an eye witness, that he not only wanted food, but a bed to lie upon. A collection of about 70 pounds, was then made for him, and with that supply he got on ship board, with an intention to return to America as his dernier resource. On board this vessel he died.

EXEMPLARY PATRIOTISM.

The pecuniary presents lately made to the French National Assembly have been great, and are increasing daily. The Duke of Orleans has given 2,500,000 livres; M. Neckar 100,000 livres; l'Abbe de S. Non, 4000 livres, one moiety of his abbey; M. Nicola, President of the Chambre des Comptes, resigned a pension of 10,000 livres, and gave 25,000; M. de Atigre, a refugee, in England, 100,000 crowns. The Invalid guards though poor, presented 300 livres; the Canons of St. Genvive sent to the mint a silver chandelier, the finest, perhaps, in France, its weight 248 marks, of 8 ounces each. The Company of Booksellers gave 20,000 livres; the Patriotic Society of Versailles gave 88,000 livres; A private soldier of the Paris militia 318; M. Rigaud, 1000; the pupils of an Accademy, 1400. &c. *A lady of easy virtue*, sent 12,000 livres, with the following note, "Gentlemen, I have a heart formed for love. I have realized the inclosed by my amours, and I remit it to you as an offering to my country. May my example be followed by my companions of ALL classes." At Havre, the citizens have presented all their silver buckles, &c. the Governor his plate: M. Rial, plate to the amount of 15,000 livres, also a remittance of 10,000 livres. These sacrifices, with what will follow, must soon make the treasury of France respectable.

What would the imperious tyrant Louis XIV. say, could he review, and behold his proud palace of Versailles guarded by simple citizens in plain coats? Such is the present state of the successor of this immortal man.

Among the *humbugs* of the day, is that of a man residing in a well known public square, pretending to possess an art, unconnected with animal magnetism, electricity, or any other science yet made public, but an art which he will not name, and to teach which he notwithstanding has the modesty to demand no less a sum than an hundred guineas. Yet, strange to tell, among his pupils are the dutchess of Devonshire, countess of Harrington, Lord Rivers, and many of the members of both houses of parliament!

STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 15.

Accounts were received here this morning, that the King of Sweden had quitted the neighborhood of Hogfors, and fallen back to the frontiers of his own dominions. The Russians attempted to cut off the Swedish garrison in their retreat; in which they would probably have succeeded, had it not been for the spirited efforts of a battalion of the West Gotha-Dal Regiment, who prevented the landing of the enemy's troops that had been embarked in thirteen gallies with a view to make a descent at some distance from that fortress.

PARIS, OCTOBER 6.

Extract of a letter from Havre de Grace Oct. 14.

"Among other means of throwing silver into the hands of Government, we are called upon by the city magistrates to offer our silver buckles; crouds are from morning to night at the town house, making a patriotick exchange of silver buckles for strings or metal buckles. The Governor has sent to Paris his plate. Mr. Rial, of the house of Guerard Rial and Co. has done the same to the amount of 15,000l, accompanied by remittances of 10,000l. as a free gift. Le Corps des Negoiants in Havre have come to a resolution of immediately paying the 25 per cent. of their income taxed by the Assembly, instead of waiting the eighteen months allowed.

UNITED STATES.

AUGUSTA, OCTOBER 17.

Colonel Irwin, of Washington county, has informed government, that Mr. Jaffold had removed from his place near Long Buff on the 30th ult. when it was found that the treaty had failed. That the Indians had returned, and crossed over on this side the Oconee, and on the 5th instant, burnt his house, and carried off some corn. The people at Capt. Kemp's fort being alarmed at this, and there appearing much sign in the neighborhood, they evacuated it on the 9th, and the Indians burnt it on the 10th. The Colonel further represents that the people are much in perplexity, between the danger to which their families are exposed, and the importance of saving their little crops, what steps to take.

OCT. 24. The weather has been most uncommonly severe for the season for some days past—On Thursday and Friday mornings, it had froze to that degree, that the ice was about the thickness of a dollar.

Nov. 14. On Monday last the Senate proceeded a third time to vote for a Governor, when Edward Telfair, Esq. was unanimously chosen to that important office.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 28.

Thursday last was observed in this city as a day of public thanksgiving, agreeably to the Proclamation of the President of the United States.—There was every where a total suspension of business, and a general resort of the inhabitants to the different churches, where divine service was performed in the forenoon, and the several ministers, with pious energy, endeavored to impress the minds of their audience with devout gratitude to the almighty ruler of nations, for his divine munificence conferred on the people of America, in triumphantly bringing them, through a severe and unequalled contest, to victory and peace—in permitting them peaceably to adopt a Constitution of government, calculated to secure civil and religious freedom—and exhorted them to a due obedience to our excellent laws, and to the precepts of christianity, as the proper foundation of national prosperity and individual happiness.

WILMINGTON, (Delaware) Nov. 27.

Yesterday the 26th inst. being the day appointed by the President (and great benefactor) of the United States, by his Proclamation, and also approved and recommended by the President of this State, as a day of thanksgiving to our Supreme Creator, for the many peculiar acts of divine grace in favorr of this country. not only in our late struggle for our freedom, but in his happy interference in procuring us a Constitution of laws and government that we may live happy under, and future generations will boast of—I am happy to say that the inhabitants of this borough may be truly termed federalists, from their strict attention to the first request of the Supreme Executive of the United States, by shutting up their houses, and retiring from all kind of worldly pursuits, and attending divine service and thanksgiving. The day being very wet and bad, those who could not attend public worship held it in their chambers, with every becoming reverence for so great and important a day.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Jersey, who has lately returned from an excursion to the Western Country, to his friend in this city, dated November 10th.

"The design of this letter is to give a short account of the rising of the waters in Lake Ontario, which, from their continual advances, have alarmed the inhabitants around its borders to a great degree, Several buildings which stood at a convenient distance from its ancient boundaries, now stand seven feet in the water. All the low meadows made round about it, are now part of the lake, and roads where cattle, horses and men travelled 18 months ago, are now only passable for boats. The last information I had, was from a man of integrity, who receives letters from his son at Niagara upon this subject. In his last letter he informed him, that a brew house which stood on the bank of the Lake is now rendered useless, from its second story being under water.

"I have supposed that the waters of Lake Erie, (which lie near three hundred feet above those of Ontario) have founded a passage among the rocks under ground to the Lake of Ontario. If this should be the case, the waters of Ontario will rise to a level with those of Lake Erie."

DECEMBER 8.

The Convention for altering and amending the Constitution of this State, now sitting in this city, in a committee of the whole house on Friday last, came to a resolution to this effect—"That the Executive Department, in the Constitution of this State, requires alteration, so that the executive power should be vested in one person, subject to proper exceptions."

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, November 23.

"This day arrived from London, at Lindsay's Hotel, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq; our late Ambassador at the Court of Versailles, and now Secretary of State, to the United States of America."

PROVIDENCE, November 28.

Thursday last was observed as a day of solemn thanksgiving and prayer throughout this State.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Wednesday last, being the anniversary of St. CATHERINE, patroness of rope-makers, this tutular Saint was duly honored by her industrious votaries.—In the morning was completed, at Messrs. JONES' rope-walk, in this town, and delivered in the afternoon, a 14 inch CABLE for the Ship WASHINGTON, bound for India, being the largest she carries. The fabric is excellent, and equal to any manufactured in Europe. It measures 120 fathoms, and weighed 49 Cwt.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

A circumstance that evinces the popularity of the abolition of the Slave-Trade in England.—Watch-Seals are made there with the following device: An African in the posture of kneeling, and in Chains, encircled with this Motto, *Am I not a Man and a Brother?*

BOSTON, DECEMBER 2.

Yesterday, the first Federal Court of Massachusetts district, was by law opened in this town before the Hon. Judge LOWELL. After the necessary oaths were administered to the Attorney;

Marſhal, and Clerk, the Rev. Dr. STILLMAN addreſſed the Throne of Grace in a well-adapted prayer. There being no buſineſs before the Court it was adjourned according to law.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE GUEST.——No. IV.

Still to their ſolid intereſt blind,
The whims of faſhion rule mankind.

FASHION is a ſubject of ſo various a complexion, that it is extremely difficult to give a definition of it, that will leave any preciſe idea on the mind: Should we attempt to trace its fluctuations through different periods, remote from the preſent, and bring our enquiries down to modern times, we ſhall find ourſelves involved in a circle, and be continually returning to the ſame, or ſimilar whims, and abſurdities.

So capricious and tyrannical is this ſovereign director of the world, that almoſt every perſon in the courſe of their life, upon the principles of ſelf defence, are neceſſitated to rebel againſt its power—to reject its controul, and ſooner or later govern themſelves, and adjuſt their dreſs and deportment by the light of their own reaſon: For experience teaches the reflecting mind, that life is not more than competent to far better engagements, than waſting our time in ſacrificing at an altar erected by the moſt frivolous part of mankind.

A ſlave to faſhion is a moſt paſſive animal—it is acted upon by an agent more fickle than the wind—and if it can be ſaid to have a mind, it is aptly deſcribed in the following lines,

"Duſt is lighter than a feather,
"And the wind, more light than either;
"But a foppiſh, fickle mind,
"Is lighter far than feather, duſt or wind."

The uſurpations of faſhion are obvious in every rank of ſociety: They deſcend into the humble abodes of poverty, as well as claim the ſupreme direction in the elevated walks of life.

The Buckle that hides the ſhoe, and the coat without a back, are not confined to any claſs of citizens—and faſhion is the word, whether the cap is made of kenting, or of muſlin at a guinea a yard.

Following the faſhion, however, is ſometimes attended with diſagreeable conſequences: A young man loſt the labor of application and attendance for an eligible ſituation in an eminent mercantile houſe, merely by being two faſhionable in his appearance—the *principal* of the houſe having turned almoſt to a Quaker in his dreſs, obſerved that he did not like thoſe *knights of the buckle*. And a very worthy friend of the author's, was prevented from paying his addreſſes to a young lady, who obſcured her many accompliſhments, by diſcovering too ſtrong a propenſity to follow the exceſſes of the mode: AMELIA, ſaid he, is a fine figure of a woman—her countenance is lovely, and ſhe has an ingenious, ſprightly mind—but, I cannot ſuppoſe that a huſband, children, or family, will ever be of ſo much conſequenee to her, as the ornamenting her perſon, and always appearing as a model to the faſhionable world—but the expence! ah, there's the rub! the Indies have been drained to ſatisfy the cravings of faſhion—and ſtill ſhe cries for more!—'For though *nature* is contented with little—yet *fancy* is boundleſs.'

The following Obſervations on the great importance, and utility of NEWSPAPERS, *are extracted from the firſt number of* THE WESTERN STAR—*a paper publiſhed by Mr.* Loring Andrews, *at Stockbridge, Maſſachuſetts.*

IT is owing in a great degree to the want of information, that the people are ſo often ſuſpicious of their rulers, and entertain the idea that the intereſt of the people and the intereſt of the government is unconnected; and that the latter have no object but to aggrandize themſelves, acquire unlimited power, and lay heavy burdens upon their conſtituents, which they themſelves mean not to feel the weight of. Reſtleſs and diſappointed men, out of office, ever propogate ſuch ideas; and ſo long as the people at large, or any number of them, ground their opinions upon verbal reports, they will be likely to remain in a ſtate of uneaſineſs with regard to their liberties and properties. Every man who feels intereſted in his own fate, and the fate of his offſpring ſhould SEARCH FOR HIMSELF, and inſtead of aſking his informant, "Are theſe things ſo," he ſhould apply to the NEWSPAPER, the faithful regiſter of the tranſactions of the day; its pages teſtify concerning public men and public meaſures. If the rulers of the people act uprightly, ſtudy the intereſt of their conſtituents, and conſult the good of the great whole, the people will reſt ſatisfied; if they know it, and the true and only ſure channel through which this information can be gained, is a NEWSPAPER. If Rulers err, the people ſhould know of their miſconduct, which will ever be painted in its true colours by the impartial Editor of a Newſpaper, and impartial every Editor ought certainly to be, for, if patronized by the people, much is entruſted to him, ſelf intereſt, if no other motive ſtimulates, and muſt induce an Editor of a NEWSPAPER to ſound an alarm when danger is at hand, for the deſtruction of a FREE PRESS will be the firſt object with men determined to enſlave their fellow citizens. Such determinations, however, will never be formed, while the people continue watchful of their rights, attentive to the proceedings of government, and liberal patrons of the arts, "Among which a FREE PRESS holds a diſtinguiſhed rank."

FROM THE FEDERAL HERALD.

A HINT TO CLERGYMEN.

EXTRACTED FROM AN OLD LONDON MAGAZINE.

CAUTIOUS the man of God his ſteps ſhould guide,
Not ſway'd by fancy, faſhion, pomp, or pride;
Mild in deportment, affable, diſcreet;
In language winning, as in manners ſweet;
Not frivolous in ſpeech, not vain or rude,
But even his looks muſt ſay his heart is good:
Thus by example give his doctrines force,
And lead, not drive, his flock the Heavenly courſe.

FROM THE VIRGINIA INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

NEGRO's PRAYER.

THE Poet's Corner in Gazette,
Is often fill'd by ſome *Coquette*;
Or *Cap in Hand* to do his duty,
Will ſatirize his female beauty:
But as I now have room to ſpare,
I'll here inſert a Negro's Pray'r.
LORD if thou doſt with equal eye,
See all the ſons of Adam die;
Why do'ſt thou hide thy face from ſlaves,
Conſign'd by fate to ſerve the knaves?
Stolen or ſold in Africa,
Imported to America,
Like hogs or ſheep at market ſold,
To ſtem the heat or brook the cold,
To work all day and half the night,
And riſe before the morning light,
Suſtain the laſh, endure the pain,
Expoſ'd to ſtorms of ſnow and rain,
Pinch'd with hunger and with cold,
And if we beg we meet a ſcold,
And after all the tedious round,
At night to ſtretch upon the ground.
Has Heaven decreed that Negroes muſt,
By cruel men, be ever curs'd!
Forever drag the galling chain,
And ne'er enjoy themſelves as men!
When will Jehovah hear our cries!
When will the ſun of freedom riſe!
When will a *Moſes* for us ſtand,
And free us all from *Pharoah*'s hand!
What tho our ſkin be black as jet,
Our hair be curl'd, our noſes flat,
Muſt we, for this, no freedom have,
Until we find it in the Grave?

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 12.

The repairs and improvements now carrying on in this city, are highly honorary to the patriotiſm and public ſpirit of the citizens at large, who cheerfully ſubmit to the heavy contributions neceſſary to defray ſuch expences—at the ſame time they evince that our civil officers are actuated by a laudable zeal for the conveniency of the inhabitants, and the dignity of the Seat of our National Government.

As the hopes of the *paſſing age* are always on the riſing generation, it is a ſubject of ſerious importance that they ſhould enjoy ſuch advantages in point of education, as will uſher them into life, ſo accompliſhed, as that they may excel, if poſſible, their predeceſſors, in every attainment that may conduce to their perſonal happineſs, and the public proſperity.

This city is now the Seat of the National Government—every wiſe and benevolent inſtitution ſhould be eſtabliſhed, which may tend to procraſtinate the period, when it may be thought neceſſary to take another reſidence. Perhaps no city can boaſt a ſuperior police—ſtill the power of prejudice may ſometimes prove paramount to legal reſtraints—but however ſtrong the force of habit may be, there is one plan that may be adopted, which will in it's effects, contribute to the moſt cordial acquieſcence in every wiſe and ſalutary public regulation; and that is, the inſtitution of public ſchools, at the public expence, to which all ranks and denominations of children may have free acceſs: Againſt ſuch an inſtitution it is not poſſible that a prejudice can exiſt in the mind of any man, who ever felt a ſpark of benevolence towards his fellow creatures.——What are all the external ornaments that art can beſtow to embelliſh a city, compared with the beauties of a well regulated Society? Peace and good order are the attendants on knowledge and information—More than half the evils we ſuffer ſpring from ignorance. The great body of citizens is formed of the middling and lower claſſes of people: Let them be inſpired with high notions of freedom, and at the ſame time be kept in ignorance—and the work of government will be rendered an arduous, and difficult taſk—it will be utterly impoſſible to maintain peace and good order, without being tyrannical—but if to the bleſſings of freedom, you add thoſe of education, ſubmiſſion to government will be the reſult of ſentiment—the people, underſtanding their true intereſts, will ſee that liberty and licentiouſneſs are diſtinct ideas—and that the ſecurity of freedom conſiſts in obedience to the laws. When the public tranquility is founded on theſe principles, it is not liable to ſhocks and fluctuations—every reſident is inſpired with confidence in his perſonal ſecurity—the adminiſtration of public buſineſs is proſecuted with ſpirit and dignity—commerce and arts flouriſh, and the whole face of affairs aſſumes a pleaſing and encouraging aſpect. Expence incurred on ſuch an occaſion, is the moſt provident economy.

In the late commotion at Martinico, a regiment of Molattoes remained attached to the Governor. One of their officers having inſulted a citizen, becauſe he wore a national cockade, the yellow gentleman was taken by the populace, and hanged at the gates of the Government houſe.

The principal planters in the State of Georgia have eſtabliſhed a ſociety for promoting agriculture, and other rural concerns.——*Every inſtitution of this kind has an auſpicious aſpect on the beſt intereſts of our country: Societies formed in the extreme parts of the Union will have opportunities of exploring the particular capacities of the ſoils under different climates, and more effectually aſcertain the reſources which we enjoy, or may create among ourſelves, to ſupport or extend the bleſſings of Independence.*

It having been mentioned in one of the papers of this city that the "Beacon, or LIGHT" at the entrance of Boſton harbor was blown down, in a late ſtorm, it appears proper to correct the miſtake. Not the *Light-Houſe*, which is built of ſtone, and *founded on a rock*, but ſimply a wooden beacon, which ſtood on a ſpit of ſand, that is covered at high water, was blown down. This the Governor has ordered to be replaced immediately.

The Secretary of the Treaſury—the Comptroller—the Regiſter—and the Auditor have removed their offices from Broad Way, to the corner of Dock and Broad Streets, near the Exchange.

ADVERTISEMENT.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE OHIO COMPANY.

WHEREAS, in the opinion of the Agents, it is very much for the intereſt of the proprietors at large, that all the lands of the purchaſe ſhould be divided and allotted as immediately as may be—And in order to accommodate them generally, by the option of claſſing as they may think proper, and drawing their rights or ſhares (where they may poſſeſs more than one) either together in contiguity, or by detaching and annexing them to diſtinct claſſes or diviſions (at their own election) to give them the greater chance for variety in ſoil and ſituation—It is unanimouſly reſolved, That as ſoonas the exploring committee ſhall have appropriated the lands for donation ſettlements, in quantity ſufficient for all the proprietors, WINTHROP SARGENT, JOSEPH GILLMAN, and RETURN J. MEIGS, Eſquires, who are hereby appointed a committee for that purpoſe, ſhall immediately make out, upon a large ſcale, a complete map or plan of the whole purchaſe from the beſt information, which they may be *then* able to obtain, expreſſing all the lands of the eight acre, three acre, city lots and commons, one hundred and ſixty acre, and donation lots, the reſerved lots of Congreſs, ſchool lots, and lots appropriated for religious purpoſes—alſo, the two townſhips given by Congreſs for an univerſity, and the towns or ſituations for towns to be reſerved by the company for a future allotment.—*That*, all the reſiduary lands ſhall be, by them, the ſaid committee of three, divided and numbered upon paper, into forty equal grand diviſions of twenty-five ſhares each, as like in quality as may be: That each grand diviſion be divided into five ſub-diviſions of five ſhares each, and each ſub-diviſion into ſections of ſingle ſhares:—That as ſoon as the map or plan is completed, the agents will form or claſs their ſubſcribers (who ſhall not previouſly claſs themſelves) by ſections or ſingle ſhares, into ſub-diviſions of five, and grand diviſions of twenty-five, and immediately proceed to drawing by lot for ſaid lands; by grand diviſions, ſub-diviſions and ſections: That in all draughts of ſub-diviſions (into ſections) which may be made up of proprietors, holding four, three, or two and ſingle ſhares, it ſhall be the uſage for the greateſt proprietor, or holder of the greateſt number of ſhares, to take his lands in contiguity, by lot, either in the ſouthern or northern part of the ſub-diviſion, where they ſhall be numbered from north to ſouth, and in the weſtern or eaſtern (by lot alſo) where they may be numbered from weſt to eaſt; and where ſub-diviſions may be made up of two proprietors of two ſhares each, and one of one ſhare, the two greateſt proprietors ſhall receive their ſections, by lot, either in the ſouthern or weſtern part of the ſub-diviſion. *Reſolved*, That the before named committee, be directed to prepare the names and numbers, and make all the neceſſary arrangements for the intended draught: That previous to the drawing for this ultimate grand diviſion of lands, there ſhall be returns of the proprietors, as they may be claſſed by the agents (or otherwiſe) lodged in the Secretary's office, and it is recommended in all caſes to conſult the inclinations and intereſts of the proprietors in the order of claſſing.

Reſolved, That the agents will give public notice of the time and place of drawing, and that there be two perſons no ways intereſted in the draughts, who ſhall be ſworn to the faithfully drawing out the names and numbers from the boxes, and who alone ſhall be employed in this buſineſs for the draught of grand diviſions, ſub-diviſions, and ſections.

Reſolved, That the Secretary cauſe the foregoing reſolutions to be publiſhed in the newſpapers of New-York, and the New-England States; to the end that the proprietors at large may have the option of claſſing themſelves as they may think proper: And they are hereby requeſted ſo to do, and to expreſs themſelves upon *this ſubject*, either to their reſpective agents, or by information in writing addreſſed to, and to be lodged with the Secretary, at his office in the city of Marietta, previous to the firſt Monday of March, 1790—Upon which day it is expected the diviſion will take place.

WINTHROP SARGENT,
Secretary to the Ohio Company.

Marietta, 3d November, 1789.

MR. ADAMS'S LETTERS.

LETTER XX.

AMSTERDAM, OCT. 26, 1780.

SIR,

QUESTION twentieth.—" *Have there not been different opinions in Congreſs, with regard to* " *this* (i. e. *to propoſals appearing fair, which were* " *not ſo,*) *from whence animoſities have ariſen ?*"

There has never been any difference of ſentiment in Congreſs, ſince the declaration of Independency, concerning any propoſals of reconciliation. There have been no propoſals of reconciliation made ſince the 4th of July, 1776, excepting twice.

The firſt was made by Lord Howe, who, together with his brother, the General, were appointed by the King, commiſſioners for ſome purpoſe or other. The public has never been informed what powers they had. Lord Howe ſent a meſſage by General Sullivan to Congreſs, deſiring a conference with ſome of its members. There were different ſentiments concerning the propriety of ſending any members, until we knew his lordſhip's powers. A majority decided to ſend, Dr. Franklin, Mr. John Adams, and Mr. Rutledge, were ſent. Upon their report, there was a perfect unanimity of ſentiment in Congreſs.

The ſecond was the miſſion of Lord Carliſle, Governor Johnſton, and Mr. Eden, in 1778. Upon this occaſion again there was a perfect unanimity in Congreſs.

Before the declaration of Independency, Lord North moved ſeveral conciliatory propoſitions in parliament, in which a good deal of art was employed to ſeduce, deceive, and divide. But there was always an unanimity in Congreſs upon all theſe plans.

There was different opinions concerning the petition to the King, in the year 1775; and before that, concerning the non-exportation agreement. There have been different opinions concerning articles of the confederation; concerning the beſt plans for the conduct of the war; concerning the beſt officers to conduct them; concerning territorial controverſies between particular States, &c. but theſe differences of opinion, which are eſſential to all aſſemblies, have never cauſed greater animoſities than thoſe which ariſe in all aſſemblies, where there is freedom of debate.

I have the honor to be,

JOHN ADAMS.

MR. CALKOEN.

LETTER, XXI.

AMSTERDAM, OCTOBER 27, 1780.

SIR,

QUESTION twenty-firſt.—" *Are there no mal-* " *contents in America, againſt the government,* " *who are otherwiſe much inclined for the American* " *cauſe, who may force the nation, or Congreſs, a-* " *gainſt their reſolutions and intereſts, to conclude a* " *peace ?*"

There is no party formed in any of the Thirteen States againſt the new conſtitution, nor any oppoſition againſt the government, that I have ever heard of, excepting in Pennſylvania, and in North-Carolina. Theſe by no means deſerve to be compared together.

In Pennſylvania there is a reſpectable body of people, who are zealous againſt Great-Britain, but yet wiſh for ſome alterations in their new form of government: yet this does not appear to weaken their exertions; it ſeems rather to exite an emulation in the two parties, and to increaſe their efforts.

I have before explained the hiſtory of the riſe and progreſs of the party, in North-Carolina, conſiſting of Regulators and Scotch Highlanders; and General Howe has informed you of their fate. This party has ever appeared to make North-Carolina more ſtaunch and decided, inſtead of weakening it.

The party in Pennſylvania will never have an inclination to force the Congreſs, againſt their intereſts, to make peace; nor would they have the power, if they had the will.

The party in North-Carolina, whoſe inclination cannot be doubted, is too inconſiderable to do any thing.

I have the honor to be,

JOHN ADAMS.

MR. CALKOEN.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

ABSTRACT *of* JOURNAL *of the* FIRST SESSION *of the* SENATE *of the* UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, June 4, 1789.

ON the report of the committee appointed the 3d June, to conſider the mode of communicating the acts of Congreſs to the ſeveral States in the Union—

Reſolved, That in ten days after the paſſing of every act of Congreſs during the preſent ſeſſion, or until ſome other regulation ſhall be adopted, twenty-two printed copies thereof, ſigned by the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and certified by them to be true copies of the original act, be lodged with the Preſident of the United States, and that he be requeſted to cauſe to be tranſmitted, two of the ſaid copies ſo atteſted as aforeſaid, to each of the Supreme Executives in the ſeveral States.

FRIDAY, June 5.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives, by Mr. Beckley, their Clerk—who informed the Senate of the concurrence of the Houſe on the reſolution of the 4th June, upon the mode of communicating the acts of Congreſs to the Executives of the ſeveral States in the Union. Adjourned.

MONDAY, June 8.

" In the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, Thurſday, the 28th of May, 1789.

" On motion, Reſolved, That every ſuch member of the preſent Congreſs, as is not yet furniſhed with a ſet of the journals of the late Congreſs, ſhall on application to the keeper of the records and papers of the ſaid late Congreſs, be entitled to receive a complete ſet of ſuch journals,

" Extract from the journal,

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

Read and concurred, and the Secretary carried a meſſage to the Houſe of Repreſentatives accordingly. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 12,

Mr. Lee, in behalf of the committee therefor appointed, reported " a bill to eſtabliſh the judicial courts of the United States," which was read the firſt time, and Monday, the 22d of June, was aſſigned for the ſecond reading.

Ordered, That Mr. Butler be added to the committee, appointed " To conſider and report a bill defining the crimes and offences that ſhall be cognizable under the authority of the United States, and their puniſhment." Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 17.

Ordered, that a committee, to conſiſt of Mr. Butler, Mr. Morris, Mr. Langdon, Mr. Dalton and Mr. Lee, be appointed to arrange and bring forward a ſyſtem, for the regulation of the trade and intercourſe between the United States and the territory of other powers in North-America, and the Weſt-Indies, ſo as to place the ſame on a more beneficial footing.

The committee appointed May the 9th, to view the rooms in the city-hall, and to confer with a committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives appointed for that purpoſe, reported: Ordered, That the report lie for conſideration.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 19.

The committee appointed May 9th, to view the rooms in the city-hall, and to confer with a committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives appointed for that purpoſe, reported in part—

That the two rooms on the firſt floor in the ſouth-weſt angle of the ſaid hall, are not neceſſary for the accommodation of Congreſs, and that the Mayor of the city be notified thereof, that the ſaid rooms may be occupied by ſuch perſons as the corporation may employ to take charge of the building.

Read and accepted, and ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 24.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives, by Mr. Beckley their Clerk; who brought to the Senate, the concurrence of the Houſe, upon the report of a committee appointed May the 9th, to view the rooms in the city hall; and a bill. entitled, " An act for eſtabliſhing an Executive Department, to be denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs," which had paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and to which the coneurrence of the Senate was deſired. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 25.

The Senate proceeded to the conſideration of a bill, entitled, " An act for eſtabliſhing an Executive Department, to be denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs," which was read the firſt time, and ordered to lie for conſideration.

Proceeded in the ſecond reading, " A bill to eſtabliſh the Judicial Courts of the United States," and after debate—Adjourned.

MONDAY, June 29.

The bill, entitled " An act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States," was carried to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, with amendments as agreed to on the 27th. Adjourned.

(To be continued.)

The following ſhort account of the Palace of the THUILLERIES, may amuſe ſome of our readers.

THIS palace is ſo called, becauſe built in a place where tiles were formerly made.

It was begun in 1554, by order of Catherine de Medicis.—Henry IV finiſhed it in 1600.—Lewis XIV carried it to perfection, and gave it all the beauty that is remarked in all its elegant apartments.

It is compoſed of five pavilions, and four bodies of lodging rooms, in which the architecture is admired, tho differently executed.—The ſculpture is by the principal maſters.—The whole is built upon a right line about 170 fathoms long.

The large pavilion in the centre is adorned with columns of marble.

In the inſide of the palace many things are to be obſerved. In the King's great apartment the moſt celebrated painters of the 16th century emulated each other, under the conduct of LE BRUN.

The cielings are adorned with repreſentations of armies, battles, and a great variety of allegorical figures, in painting, ſtucco, and ſculpture.

The cieling of the gallery of the ambaſſadors is much admired; it is copied after the Farneſian Gallery at Rome—painted by ANNIBAL CARRACCI.

The Theatre is one of the moſt ſtriking objects that one finds in the palace of the Thuilleries: The grandeur, the diſpoſition, and the riches of it are all of ſurprizing beauty: It will hold eight thouſand perſons, and all be commodiouſly ſeated. The ceiling was painted by COYPEL, after the Cartoons of LE BRUN.

This palace has been neglected till within a few years, when the preſent Queen had ſome of the apartments fitted up in elegant taſte, for her own particular accommodation.

Some account of the gardens of the Thuilleries in our next.

EXTRACTS.

FEAR was never a friend to the love of God, or man, to duty, or conſcience, truth, probity, or honor: It therefore can never make a good ſubject, a good citizen, or a good ſoldier, and leaſt of all a good chriſtian.

The world has ſubſtituted *good manners* in the place of *good nature*: Whoever conforms to the former, is diſpenſed with from any obſervance of the latter.

PRICE CURRENT.——NEW-YORK.
DECEMBER 12.——DOLLARS at 8s.

JAMAICA Spirits,	5/3.	Do. 22 inch do.	1l. 6/.
Antigua Rum,	4/9.	Do. 18. inch do.	18/
St. Croix, do.	4/8.	Butt white oak ſtaves,	35/.
Country, do.	2/10.	Pipe do. do.	9l.
Molaſſes,	2/6. *a* 2/7.	Hogſhead do. do.	6l. 10/.
Brandy,	5/9. *a* 6/.	Do. do. heading,	8l.
Geneva,	5/.	Iriſh barrel do. ſtaves,	3l. 5/.
Do. in caſes,	28/. *a* 29/.	Hogſhead red oak do.	5l. 5/.
Muſcovado Sugar,	80/. *a* 72/.	Do. French do.	5l.
Loaf, do.	1/3.	Hogſhead hoops,	4l.
Lump, do.	1/1½.	White oak ſquare timber per ſquare foot,	10d.
Pepper,	3/3	Red wood, per ton,	28l.
Pimento,	1/9. *a* 2/.	Fuſtick,	10l.
Coffee,	1/8. *a* 1/9.	Beaver, per lb.	12/. *a* 16/.
Indigo, (Carolina)	3/. *a* 6/.	Otter per ſkin,	9/. 30/.
Do. French,	18/.	Grey fox,	4/7.
Rice,	22/.	Martin,	4/10.
Superfine Flour,	45/.	Racoon,	3/6 *a* 7/6.
Common do.	42/.	Muſkrat,	10d. *a* 14d.
Rye do.	25/.	Beaver hats,	64/.
Indian Meal,	18/.	Caſtor do.	48/.
Rye,	4/9. *pr. buſh.*	Chocolate,	14d.
Corn, (Southern)	4/.	Cocoa,	70/. *a* 80/.
Do. (Northern,)	4/3. *a* 4/6.	Cotton,	1/9.
Beef, firſt quality,	45/. *a* 48/.	Tar, pr. bar.	18/.
Pork, firſt quality,	70/. *a* 75/.	Pitch,	16/.
Oats,	1/7.	Turpentine,	16/.
Flax-ſeed,	5/6 *a* 5/9.	Tobacco, James River,	4d. *a* 3½d.
Ship bread per cwt.	21/.	Do. York,	4d. *a* 3½d.
Country refined bar-iron,	28l. *a* 30l.	Do. Rappahanock,	2d *a* 3½d.
Do. bloomery,	25l. *a* 26l.	Do. Maryland, coloured,	5½d.
Swedes do.	45l.	Do. Weſtern-ſhore,	2d *a* 3½d.
Ruſſia do.	30l.	Lead in pigs, pr cwt.	60/.
Pig-iron,	8l 10/. *a* 9l.	Do. bars,	68/.
German ſteel, per lb.	9d.	Do. Shot,	68/.
Nails American, by caſk. per. lb.	14d. 4d.	Red lead,	68/.
Do. do. do.	6d. 12d.	White do. dry,	95/.
Do. do. do.	8d. 9½d.	White do. in oil,	5l. 12/.
Do. do. do.	10d.	Salt-petre hams,	7½d.
Do. do. do.	12d. 7½d *a* 8½d.	Spermaceti candles,	3/.
Do. do. do.	20d.	Mould do.	11d. *a* 1/.
Do. do. do,	24d.	Tallow dipt,	9½d.
Pot aſh, per ton,	39l. *a* 40l.	Soap,	5d. *a* 8d.
Pearl aſh,	48l *a* 50l.	Caſtile ſoap,	9d. *a* 10d.
Bees-wax per lb.	2/3.	Engliſh cheeſe, pr. lb.	15d.
Mackarel per barr.	26/. *a* 30/.	Country do.	5d.
Herrings,	18/.	Butter,	1/.
Mahogany, Jamaica, per foot,	10d.	Hyſon tea,	11/. *a* 12/.
Dominico, do.	9d.	Sequin do.	6/6.
Honduras, do.	7d.	Bohea do.	2/3.
Logwood unchipped, per ton.	8l.	Ginſeng,	3/. *a* 4/6.
Do. chipped.	14l.	Starch Poland,	7d.
2 inch white oak plank, per m.	10l. 10/.	Snuff,	2/3.
1 inch do.	5l.	Allum ſalt, water meaſure, pr. buſh.	3/6.
2 inch white pine plank,	8l.	Liverpool do.	2/.
1½ inch do.	6l. 10/.	Madeira wine, pr. pipe,	60l. *a* 90l.
1 inch do.	3l. 10/.	Port,	46l.
2 inch pitch pine do.	10l.	Liſbon, pr. gal.	5/.
1½ inch do.	6l. 10/.	Teneriff,	4/.
1 inch do.	4l.	Fyall,	3/3.
Pitch pine ſcantling,	3l. 8/.	Dutch gun-powder, pr. cwt.	8l.
Cyprus 2 feet ſhingles,	1l. 10/.	Nail rods, pr. ton,	36l.
Do. 22 inch do.	1l. 8/.	Lintſeed oil, pr. gal.	4/.
Cedar 2 inch do.	1l. 10/	Whale do. pr. barrel,	50/. *a* 56/.
		Spermaceti do,	6l.
		Shake-down hhds.	3/6

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JOHN FENNO.

New-York, Nov. 28. 1780.

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